

Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, MAY 9, 1921.

TROTTERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

It is feared by the friends and admirers of fast horses that the trotter is not going to be very liberally treated by the World's Fair management, and a committee of the American Trotting Horse Registry association, recently called on Director General Davis, in Chicago, to insist upon a generous allowance of cash premiums for that section of the live stock department. The committee was composed of P. P. Johnson, Kentucky; Norman J. Colman, Missouri; C. R. Alaire, Illinois; C. W. Williams, Iowa; and S. A. Brown, Michigan. These gentlemen fear that breeders of heavy draft horses will get more than their share of the fat purse that will be hung up in the horse department of the live stock exhibit. Some time ago the National Live Stock association, that is composed almost exclusively of farmers and cattle raisers, held a meeting and proceeded to divide the \$100,000 that the local directors have decided shall be given as awards in the live stock department. These men arbitrarily set aside 42 per cent of the amount for the cattle exhibitors, 25 per cent for horses and ponies. Then they went on to say that so much of the money should go to the Clydesdales, so much to the Normans, and another big slice to Percherons and Belgians, leaving for the breeders of trotting horses only as much as they had set aside for each of the grades of heavy draft animals. To this arrangement the trotting horsemen enter a emphatic protest. Colonel Johnson said that the proposed distribution of premiums was entirely wrong, and the committee called to have it changed before too late. "There are as many different breeds of trotting horses," he said, "as there are of heavy draft horses, and the trotters are much more valuable. To divide these purses on the basis proposed by the National Live Stock association, would be an affront to breeders of trotting horses that they would resent. We will have some horses at the fair worth \$100,000 and over, and they are entitled to at least an even chance with heavy draft animals for these prizes." Director General Davis told the committee that their complaint would be carefully considered when the live stock department was organized.

THE GREAT GERMAN TRIO

An exchange in referring to the recent death of Count Von Moltke, says it is a singular fact that the three greatest statesmen, judged by results, produced by the continent of Europe since the first Napoleon, were of the same nationality, engaged in the same prodigious undertaking and lived to a great old age. Bismarck, Von Moltke and Wilhelm I. constructed one of the most powerful principalities on the globe. The results were due, next to the greatness of the men, to the remarkable harmony existing between them during the entire period of their activity. The death of the emperor was the first of a series of events which mark the disappearance of the great trio from the stage. The removal of Bismarck indicated that new counsels as well as new hands had succeeded to the control of Germany's affairs. And now the death, at 91, of Von Moltke leaves the greatest of the trio surviving alone and in private life. His own life can not be prolonged for many years, and the German empire which he more than any other man constructed will shortly be left to the care of men "who knew not" Bismarck.

HEADQUARTERS

Chicago is to be "horse headquarters" hereafter. A company known as the "American Trotting Horse Association" has been formed, and has contracted for the purchase of the entire plant of what has been known as the Wallace Register company, including the "Register," the "Monthly" and the "Year Book," and the entire outfit will be removed from New York to Chicago.

The Herald of the 24th says: The final settlement was made with John H. Wallace yesterday morning, and the contract, which handed the property over to S. F. Gorton, Samuel Baker and F. S. Waters, the three commissioners appointed to take out the charter for the association, was duly signed. The sale involves the plant owned by the Wallace Register company, including the publications named, the cash in hand, office fixtures, and good will for the sum of \$50,000 cash, the remaining \$80,000 to be paid within a year, bearing 6 per cent interest, and a guarantee that the quarterly profits should be turned over to Wallace as part payment of the \$80,000 until that sum has been paid.

A SITUATION, NOT A THEORY

The democrats are just now worrying a great deal over the "treasury deficit" which they pretend to believe is sure to follow the liberal appropriations of the last congress—or what they are pleased to call "republican extravagance" in paying pensions, improving rivers and harbors, taking the duty off sugar and in wiping out \$200,000,000 of the interest bearing bonded indebtedness of the government. The Topeka Capital says the vast expenditures made by a republican congress and administration in these directions in the last two years are worrying the kickers so that they can't sleep. Some have become so morbid in dwelling on this deficit that they confidently predict the bankruptcy of the government unless the kickers party is placed in full control of all departments of national affairs. A newspaper representing this class of patriots made the assertion the other day that there would be a sensation in September when some \$60,000,000 of government bonds fall due and on being presented for redemption would compel the secretary of the treasury to admit that the treasury is bankrupt. This brought a prompt response

from Mr. Leach, director of the mint, who states that there are \$258,000,000 in the treasury above and beyond all money held as security for government notes of all kinds, and free to be used for any purpose. The \$200,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent bonds are therefore to be paid and securely make an appreciable hole in the available surplus. It is likely, however, that in place of paying for these bonds Secretary Foster will refund them by means of 2 per cent bonds and the indications are that the bondholders will prefer this refunding proposition to the cash.

IRRIGATION IN NEW MEXICO

The census bulletin on irrigation in New Mexico throws a great deal of light upon the conditions under which farming in that territory is pursued. The figures published show that the cost of land when prepared for cultivation, including the original cost of a water right, is upon an average \$18.54, assuming the cost of the water land to be \$12.25 per acre. It appears also that the annual return per acre, after deducting the annual expense of water, is \$11.26.

It is hardly necessary to say that the average price of land which has been prepared for cultivation is, including the water right, much more than \$18.54. This sum represents only what upon the average, it would cost a settler upon a land in New Mexico to put it in a cultivated condition, if he paid \$12.25 per acre for it in the first place. The figures are a guide to persons who may be thinking of removing to New Mexico for the purpose of engaging in farming.

A comparison of the figures showing the average annual return per acre with those showing the average size of the farms cultivated by 38 per cent of the New Mexico farmers who resort to irrigation, is also interesting. It appears that the average size of such farms is twenty-four acres. From this we see that the average income of one of these farmers is \$292.24. This is a small amount, and to maintain himself and family upon it a man must live in a frugal way. But that is just the way in which the New Mexico farmers—the most of whom are Mexicans—do live. Nevertheless, the showing is not so bad when the size of the farm is considered. The amount of capital invested in such a farm, exclusive of buildings, fences, farm implements and stock, is \$411.95.

When larger farms and better methods of agriculture than those which prevail in New Mexico, an industrious farmer could undoubtedly make a very good living. But there is no doubt that in New Mexico the best results are to be obtained from vineyards and orchards. Experience has shown that the climate and soil of New Mexico are both adapted to the cultivation of fruits and grapes. An excellent quality of wine is made in the territory, and from viticulture enormous returns can be obtained. The very great part of the available area of the Rio Grande valley from Esplanada to El Paso will be occupied by vineyards or orchards.

The figures of the census bulletin give one an idea of the population which could be maintained in a fertile country under a system of irrigation. This population could be placed at 250 to the square mile, allowing the city, town and village population to be the same as that residing on farms. As a matter of fact, however, the farming population is relatively not near so great as this in the arid region, where many men are engaged in mining. We presume that there are at least 100,000 square miles of irrigable land in New Mexico. On this basis the territory could support a population of 2,500,000, one half being engaged in agriculture. As this is supposed to be relatively so small a number of persons engaged in other pursuits than agriculture, it would be better to place the possible population of the territory at nearly 1,000,000. Denver Republic.

RIGHT TO BE CORRECTED

Upon the map recently sent out from Denver in the interest of the coming Commercial congress, and for the purpose of showing the extent and resources of the country west of the Mississippi, only two points in New Mexico are put down—Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The commercial and political centers—and the only statement of our resources is contained in the one line "cattle, 500,000." That is rather shabby treatment we take it, at the hands of our neighbors, and if it fairly represents their ideas of New Mexico it is high time that a commercial congress or some other form of educational machinery were provided to teach them a few facts about the great territory which has a living of their own state. Cattle 500,000? Why, we sent 150,000 to market last year, and could now sell almost double that number without material injury to the industry. The vast herds of sheep which graze on the plains of New Mexico, and from which the merchants of Albuquerque, alone, received and shipped during the year 1920, nine and a half millions of pounds of wool, and our mineral output, which is now crowding close upon that of Colorado, are items which are not of sufficient importance to be mentioned. The net with which Denver proposes to catch the trade of the west must have very large meshes, if it allows matters of the magnitude of these to go away.

This present desert land law is the best law ever on the United States statute books for building of irrigating canals. It shuts off land speculators, whose whole object in entering land is to tie it up for speculative purposes, and in fifty per cent, at least of the cases they do not intend to spend a dollar unless they can see their way clear to profit of some sort. The new law compels an annual expenditure, which is calculated to make the entryman act in good faith, and the men who build canals have the satisfaction of knowing that the water they make available will be purchased by the entryman from the start, insuring the profitable investment of money in irrigating canals.

THE DENVER CONGRESS

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of April 25, in an article intended to throw cold water on the coming Trans-Mississippi congress to assemble at Denver on the 10th next says:

The fact is that the convention business is very much overdone in this country. We have conventions representing of assuming to represent different branches of trade and industry, and they are no longer held than they are forgotten. They do not appeal to popular interest and favor in any positive way, but merely do their talking and disperse without making any impression. It is to be said in their defense that they do little or no harm, to be sure, but that they hardly be considered a sufficient justification. They serve no really useful purpose, and where there is no benefit derived there is a waste of time and energy that should be applied to practical ends. The only convention that counts is that of the citizen, character. It is through them that public sentiment is influenced and stimulated. Their proceedings are coherent, consistent and advantageous. When they assemble it is for a plain and logical object. They stand for something tangible. They perform work that has method in it. The spirit by which they are animated is an established force in public affairs, and they are able to make their voice worthy of attention and respect. If by parties that everything is done under our system of government. The non-partisan theory of making popular thought and controlling popular action is a delusion and a snare. All under takings in that line have turned out to be disappointments, in spite of the virtue of good intentions and honest conviction. It is not possible to be so honest as to believe that it is either necessary or expedient to deal in that manner with issues and interests of general importance. They are added to the idea that partisan processes are upon the whole the best, and they are not likely to be in doubt under any circumstances.

A non-partisan convention called for the purpose of considering partisan questions, would be fairly open to the objections urged by the Globe-Democrat in the above paragraph, but the convention called to meet at Denver this month, and to which the above refers, is not of that character. Its purpose is to consider matters which are of interest to both parties, and to urge upon the representatives of both parties in congress the importance and necessity of their consideration.

In that portion of the Globe-Democrat's article, quoted above, which declares, in effect, that no practical results have come from movements of this character, it is only necessary to refer to the two conventions, constituted exactly as the Denver convention is to be constituted, which were held for the purpose of settling the question of making a deep water harbor on the Gulf coast. The result of those conventions is to be seen in the practical and very tangible fact that an appropriation of five millions of dollars has been made by the United States government for the purpose of securing deep water at Galveston, and in the further fact that valuable concessions have been granted to a private corporation to aid and encourage it in securing the same end at Aransas Pass. And upon both these enterprises work is now actively in progress, with a fair probability that the end aimed at will be reached within a reasonable time, and that our coast harbors will be so improved, within a very few years, that the products of the vast empire lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains will be able to find an outlet to the markets of the world without being subjected to the devouring expense of land transportation across the continent.

Certainly, a movement that has resulted in securing a public work which will save to the people west of the Mississippi the cost of transporting their products one thousand or fifteen hundred miles by rail, cannot properly be said to have served "no really useful purpose," or to have "turned out to be a disappointment." The "deep water" convention of a year or two ago were grandly successful, and there is no reason to doubt that equally good results will follow the commercial congress to assemble at Denver on the 10th of the present month.

THE FAIR

The directors of the Territorial Fair association chose as their president this year Mr. C. C. Hall, broker of this place, and general southwestern agent for the extensive house of Messrs. Reidner-Baker Grocery company, of Kansas City, and a better selection for the place could not have been made. Mr. Hall is a man of superior executive ability and of indomitable energy—qualities which are especially necessary in the man who occupies the position to which he has been elected, because, while all of us are willing to help a little toward the success of the fair, the main burden rests upon the shoulders of the man who is at the head of the enterprise. It is necessary not only for him to make all the general plans for the exposition, but to look after all the details in carrying them out. He has to exercise great discretion in the selection of the heads of the various departments, and to see to it that the right man is always in the right place—he must not only select good men for the staff, but he must put each man in the place for which he is qualified, or else the best results can not be obtained. Thus far Mr. Hall has shown himself peculiarly qualified for the successful discharge of the duties which the association has imposed upon him, and it is the general opinion of the Albuquerque public that he will give us one of the most successful exhibitions we have ever had—one that will make the result satisfactory to the public as well as to the association, and cause the Albuquerque fair to be regarded as more than ever a territorial institution. He has already entered actively upon the discharge of his duties, and will see to it that the matter is kept prominently before the people from now till fair time.

A NEW PARTY

If the farmers' alliance people hope to carry out their program it is absolutely necessary for them to organize a new party, for it is a waste of time for them to try to foist their schemes upon the republican or democratic party. The sub-treasury project, the 2 per cent government loan to farmers, the governmental ownership of railroads and the demonetization of gold and silver will never be a part of any national party platform. These schemes are too fantastic, too unjust, too extravagant and retrogressive to find a place even in that grab-bag of all things, a democratic platform. A republican convention would be false to the history and principles of the party if it espoused the objects proposed by the alliance.

DON'T BE AFRAID

A rebel ironclad vessel in the Chilean insurrection has been destroyed by a torpedo from one of Balboa's ships, and the naval officers of the world are interested because the insurance is now given that torpedoes can prove effective against iron clads. The war department at Washington is arranging for an improved torpedo system for coast defense purposes. The incident in the Chilean war will probably insure the placing of an elaborate torpedo system for the protection of all our ports on both oceans, and will have the effect of quieting the nerves of those of our citizens who have been trembling for fear the great war ships of Italy or some other foreign power should come over and destroy all our great cities along the coast. The war in South America has demonstrated the fact that the little torpedo boat, too small to be a target for the great guns with which the great war ships of Europe are now armed, is more formidable and more destructive than the great steel leviathans with which the navy of Europe have lately prided themselves at a cost so great that paying for the ships has impoverished the people. Even with our present torpedo service, New York is not in much more danger than Albuquerque from any squadron of that European navy which can send over.

ATTENTION

The second annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association, which closed Saturday, was entirely satisfactory in its results, both to the public and the association. The managers have not made themselves rich out of the profits of the exhibition, but they feel themselves well paid in having advertised Albuquerque to the world as the centering point of the horse interests of the southwest. The town has been benefited, the friends of horse flesh have been gratified and everybody is satisfied except those who had the bad luck to bet on the wrong side—and they ought to have known better.

This association is just in its infancy—only one year old—and yet it has shown in the meeting just closed a degree of energy and enterprise which would credit to an old established institution.

THE PEPPERS AND SIMPSONS

A Boston man recently inquired of Governor Crawford whether the condition of things in Kansas was really as bad as represented and whether the Kansas farmers actually favored the repudiation of honest debt. To this inquiry Mr. Crawford responds in a manner calculated to correct the unfavorable impression caused by the Peppers, Simpsons and other upstarts who came to the front in the political revolution of last fall. The ex-governor spurns the idea that the Kansas farmers as a class, will not pay their honest debts. "They have," he says, "been too often tested in the scale of justice and humanity to deserve even an imputation of that kind." As for the value of Kansas farms and their incumbrance, he says:

"Every Kansas mortgage, with isolated exceptions, is secured by a tract of land, worth, at the time the mortgage was executed, at least twice as much as it called for. Having resided in Kansas for 32 years, I know something of the quality and value of Kansas lands, and I say, without the slightest hesitation, that your mortgage and all other Kansas mortgages, unless fraud was practiced in securing them, are just as good and safe as government bonds. The great majority of Kansas farmers commenced life in that state with little else than the naked prairie, and hence they found it necessary, as well as advantageous, to borrow money. But at least nine tenths of the money so borrowed was invested in stock or substantial improvements which the farmers now have as the fruits of such investments. Kansas, mind you, is larger in area than all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined, and hence it has taken a great deal of money and labor to bring it up to its present position among the agricultural states of the Union."

These words have the true ring and will go far to restore the credit of Kansas which was badly shattered by the defeat of Senator John J. Ingalls. Before another year shall pass the Alliance craze will have subsided and Kansas will have resumed her normal relations with the rest of the country.

It appears that under the Direct Tax Refund law, passed by the last congress, nineteen states have applied for payment. To ten of these payment has already been made, viz: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and North Carolina, the total amount so far paid amounting to nearly \$6,000,000. There are nine states whose applications are still pending, including Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire and West Virginia. Some of the states have not yet made application. One of the requirements of the act is the passage of an act by the legislature of the state applying for payment under the act accepting the amount in full of all claims against the government under the law.

The law relating to the protection of fish in this territory allows the catching of fish with hook and line from May 1 to November 1.

THE SPRING RACES

From the Daily Citizen.

The second annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association opened at the fair grounds in this city yesterday. The weather was perfect. The fine string of trotting and running horses in excellent condition. The track was smooth and hard. President Brooks and Secretary Geach, in fact all the officers of the association, were promptly on hand, and the races were promptly started. It was the remark of visitors that at no other city between Denver and Los Angeles could such a fine display of stock be made. At no other point west of Kansas City outside of Denver was so many good horses ever before gathered together in the Rocky Mountain region. It is a high compliment to the energy and enterprise of the managers of the races, and a big advertisement of the push and pluck of the people of Albuquerque. It is another proof of the fact so often made manifest that the business men of this city work together in public enterprises, and allow nothing beneficial to fail of complete success.

THE RACES

The first race on the program was a trotting contest in the 237 class between Black Cloud, owned by J. J. Phelan, and driven by W. L. Trimble, and Wilks, owned by Fred Fenchler, both driven by George Palmer. It was a race between Albuquerque and El Paso, and both towns had warm supporters, with Black Cloud leading slightly the favorite. Col. Richard Hudson, W. L. Jennings and Andrew Smith were in the judges stand. The first heat was taken by Black Cloud in 2:38. He was also lucky in taking the other two heats and race, both heats being trotted in 2:42.

The green horse trot had four entries. Huron, Ed West, Mike Mendell, Leon B. Stern, Spanish Maid by Saint and Weaver, and Betty B. by T. J. Shinnick. The betters were very pretty and evenly trotted by Huron and Spanish Maid, the former winning, however, the two heats in 2:52, 2:53, and 2:56. Spanish Maid second, Mike Mendell and Betty B. distanced.

Next came a novelty running race of one mile between Bob Ingersoll, Beecher and Sophia. The first two horses were entered by A. M. Pryor, the latter by Casimiro Barcia. Sophia was undoubtedly in too fast company, but owing to a glaring foul, one of Pryor's jockeys running into her, the judges reserved their decision as to the outcome until this afternoon, when the race was given to Sophia.

The second day's races are now in progress, and as it is a holiday a large crowd of citizens and visitors are in attendance.

The races yesterday made it sure that the second annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association would be more successful than was anticipated a few days ago. A large crowd was present, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the people. The races were close, and favorite horses were backed heavily by their admirers.

This afternoon will close the regular program of the association. Everything has been honestly conducted by the officers having the races in charge, and visitors speak in the highest commendation of the courtesy shown them.

THE RACES

The first contest on the program was a trot in the 245 class between Miss Ruby, Derringer and Dr. Tanner, the latter being a Pueblo horse, of course before the races was a prime favorite, with even money upon Miss Ruby and Derringer.

A good start was obtained for the first heat and the trotters went at it, moving splendidly. On the first turn Derringer, preceded closely by Miss Ruby, Dr. Tanner leading, broke badly but soon Driver Geach had him onto his feet again. Miss Ruby forged ahead on the half, increasing her lead at every step, and went under the wire in almost a canter; Derringer second, and Dr. Tanner distanced. Miss Ruby trotted the entire heat without a break. Time 2:39 1/2.

The second heat brought out only Miss Ruby and Derringer. For a quarter of a mile it was a most beautiful trot, until Derringer began repeating his break of the first heat, Miss Ruby trotting smoothly and old man Greenleaf giving some artistic grand stand acts with the reins. The heat was almost a repetition of the first, until the home stretch was reached when Derringer moved up alongside of Miss Ruby and the pace to the wire was exciting and close, the latter, however winning by half a head. Time 2:42 1/2.

Up to this heat, after Dr. Tanner was distanced, Miss Ruby sold as favorite, being heavily backed by her admirers, but on seeing the work of Derringer in the second heat and knowing his staying qualities, bets that he would win were frequently offered.

At the first trial the trotters got off for the third heat, Derringer taking the lead. The gallant chestnut was showing his speed, trotting in good style, and it was evident that from the manner in which Miss Ruby was trotting that her wind had forsaken her. She was gone, but on the three-quarter turn she seemed to recover herself and coming up the home stretch she worked splendidly, but Derringer had gained a lead that could not be overcome, winning the heat in 2:50.

The fourth and fifth heats were won easily by Derringer in 2:55 and 2:50, Miss Ruby being distanced.

ONE-MILE DASH

Then came on a one-mile dash, running race, between C. Barcia's Lillian, A. M. Pryor's Bob Ingersoll and H. L. Ortiz's Dolly. The horses were slow in getting off, Lillian and Bob Ingersoll acting badly. Starter Field told the holder of Lillian to turn loose the head of his horse, but the impudent fellow replied that he would not while the horse was standing sideways. Finally the horses got off at a fair start, Dolly at the pole, Bob Ingersoll second, and Lillian third.

THE SPRING RACES

From the Daily Citizen.

The second annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association opened at the fair grounds in this city yesterday. The weather was perfect. The fine string of trotting and running horses in excellent condition. The track was smooth and hard. President Brooks and Secretary Geach, in fact all the officers of the association, were promptly on hand, and the races were promptly started. It was the remark of visitors that at no other city between Denver and Los Angeles could such a fine display of stock be made. At no other point west of Kansas City outside of Denver was so many good horses ever before gathered together in the Rocky Mountain region. It is a high compliment to the energy and enterprise of the managers of the races, and a big advertisement of the push and pluck of the people of Albuquerque. It is another proof of the fact so often made manifest that the business men of this city work together in public enterprises, and allow nothing beneficial to fail of complete success.

There were five starters in this trot—Huron, Belle Henderson, Spanish Maid, May Queen and Woodbine—Betty B. being withdrawn just before the race by throwing a toe weight and meeting with an accident, through the careless ness of the hostler, as she was passing through the gate, one of her hind legs being badly skinned.

After scoring several times, some person among the quarter stretch cried out "go" and Huron and Belle Henderson were speeded the whole mile before ascertaining that the start was false.

After a rest up of a few minutes, a fair start was obtained, considering the number on the track, which is too narrow to admit with safety five entries at a time. The heat was won by Belle Henderson, preceded closely by Woodbine and Spanish Maid, Huron fourth and May Queen fifth. Time 3:08.

The next heat was pretty and cleverly won by May Queen, who had trailed behind all until the home stretch was reached when the noble little animal moved up and passed Spanish Maid, who had led all the way, going under the wire amid a volley of shouts. May Queen first, Spanish Maid second, Belle Henderson third, Huron fourth, Woodbine fifth. Time 3:04 1/2.

The third heat was also won by May Queen in 2:50 1/2, and the fifth heat by Huron in 3:01. Owing to the lateness of the hour the trot was postponed until this afternoon.

May Queen (J. T. Johnson) 5 1 3
Belle Henderson (H. Stafford) 1 3 4
Huron (Ed. West) 4 2 1
Spanish Maid (Saint A. Weaver) 3 2 2
Woodbine (W. L. Thompson) 2 5 0

ONE-HALF MILE REPEAT

The two heats and race were won by C. Barcia's Crimp, but Gold Dust preceded him closely in both heats, Low Wallace being outdistanced. Time of both heats 54 seconds.

Crimp (C. Barcia) 1 1 1
Gold Dust (H. L. Ortiz) 2 2 2
Low Wallace (M. Gonzalez) 3 3 3

Saturday was the last day of the second annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association, and like the two previous days was a genuine success both in attendance and good races. The day was perfect for racing and the events were well received.

The first event to engage the attention of the crowd was the unfinished trot in the 3:00 class. The evening before J. T. Johnson had won two heats with his pretty mare, May Queen, and was therefore a prime favorite to win the deciding heat. Ben. Stafford's Belle Henderson had one heat to her credit, and Ed. West's Huron had also secured a heat. Five horses came up to the score, and after several attempts to obtain a fair start, they finally got off in good order. May Queen took the lead, was never headed, and passed under the wire winner of the heat and race in the remarkably good time of 2:51 1/2, a gain of over twenty seconds from her record of last year. Spanish Maid came in second, Woodbine, Huron and Belle Henderson being distanced.

The free for all trot brought out Faro, owned by G. W. Thompson; Black Cloud, owned by J. J. Phelan, and Wilks, owned by Fred Fenchler. Faro was the favorite, but some of our citizens risked a few hundred dollars on Black Cloud, feeling sure from his performance on the first day that Faro did not have as easy a snap in defeating him as some thought.

After many false attempts the horses were sent off at a good start, and Faro immediately took the lead. He trotted the entire mile without a skip and panned under wire, without being pressed, in 2:37 1/2. Black Cloud second, and Wilks third. The second and third heats were also won without any effort on Faro's part in 2:38 and 2:41. Black Cloud distanced to his admirers that he could beat Wilks any day in the week.

In the running race, 1/2 mile heats, B. F. Karriek's Beecher, A. M. Pryor's Bob Ingersoll, and C. Barcia's Leadville took part. Bob Ingersoll was the favorite with Leadville and Beecher selling for even money. The horses were sent off well bunched. They came around the first turn, running well, Leadville leading Beecher, who was several yards in advance of Bob Ingersoll. The positions of the horses were not changed during the balance of the race, Leadville winning in 1:21. Bob Ingersoll showed up lame after the heat, his front left foot having been badly wrenched and strained at one of the sharp turns in the track by striking soft ground. He was injured at about the same place in the track and the same leg at the races last year, and it is now feared that the present break down will retire him permanently from the course. The next heat was also won by Leadville in 1:22 1/2. Beecher reaching the distance flag as it was being lowered on him.

With those races the successful spring meeting of the association closed. Yesterday afternoon a special race for \$200 a side between C. Barcia's Crimp and Melvin's Woolly, an El Paso horse, took place. The latter, fresh from a recent victory at Magdalena, where he defeated Maggie Garner, was heavily backed by "those in the swim"—those who had witnessed his great performance in a special race at El Paso last December. A good start was obtained, and the race was Woolly's from the beginning, although Crimp showed great speed and pushed hard to gain a lead, but it was of no avail. The race was only one quarter mile dash.

The United States immigration laws ought to require every foreigner who comes to this country with the intention of remaining or engaging in business to sign a paper renouncing allegiance to any foreign power and declaring his intention to become an American citizen.

IT PAYS

For half a mile the run was pretty between the two latter, but Dolly being in fast trail far behind. Bob Ingersoll won with great ease, Lillian second, and Dolly third. Time, 1:49 1/2.

Bob Ingersoll (A. M. Pryor) 1 1 1
Lillian (C. Barcia) 2 2 2
Dolly (H. L. Ortiz) 3 3 3

There were five starters in this trot—Huron, Belle Henderson, Spanish Maid, May Queen and Woodbine—Betty B. being withdrawn just before the race by throwing a toe weight and meeting with an accident, through the careless ness of the hostler, as she was passing through the gate, one of her hind legs being badly skinned.

After scoring several times, some person among the quarter stretch cried out "go" and Huron and Belle Henderson were speeded the whole mile before ascertaining that the start was false.

After a rest up of a few minutes, a fair start was obtained, considering the number on the track, which is too narrow to admit with safety five entries at a time. The heat was won by Belle Henderson, preceded closely by Woodbine and Spanish Maid, Huron fourth and May Queen fifth. Time 3:08.

The next heat was pretty and cleverly won by May Queen, who had trailed behind all until the home stretch was reached when the noble little animal moved up and passed Spanish Maid, who had led all the way, going under the wire amid a volley of shouts. May Queen first, Spanish Maid second, Belle Henderson third, Huron fourth, Woodbine fifth. Time 3:04 1/2.

The third heat was also won by May Queen in 2:50 1/2, and the fifth heat by Huron in 3:01. Owing to the lateness of the hour the trot was postponed until this afternoon.

May Queen (J. T. Johnson) 5 1 3
Belle Henderson (H. Stafford) 1 3 4
Huron (Ed. West) 4 2 1
Spanish Maid (Saint A. Weaver) 3 2 2
Woodbine (W. L. Thompson) 2 5 0

ONE-HALF MILE REPEAT

The two heats and race were won by C. Barcia's Crimp, but Gold Dust preceded him closely in both heats, Low Wallace being outdistanced. Time of both heats 54 seconds.

Crimp (C. Barcia) 1 1 1
Gold Dust (H. L. Ortiz) 2 2 2
Low Wallace (M. Gonzalez) 3 3 3

Saturday was the last day of the second annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association, and like the two previous days was a genuine success both in attendance and good races. The day was perfect for racing and the events were well received.

The first event to engage the attention of the crowd was the unfinished trot in the 3:00 class. The evening before J. T. Johnson had won two heats with his pretty mare, May Queen, and was therefore a prime favorite to win the deciding heat. Ben. Stafford's Belle Henderson had one heat to her credit, and Ed. West's Huron had also secured a heat. Five horses came up to the score, and after several attempts to obtain a fair start, they finally got off in good order. May Queen took the lead, was never headed, and passed under the wire winner of the heat and race in the remarkably good time of 2:51 1/2, a gain of over twenty seconds from her record of last year. Spanish Maid came in second, Woodbine, Huron and Belle Henderson being distanced.

The free for all trot brought out Faro, owned by G. W. Thompson; Black Cloud, owned by J. J. Phelan, and Wilks, owned by Fred Fenchler. Faro was the favorite, but some of our citizens risked a few hundred dollars on Black Cloud, feeling sure from his performance on the first day that Faro did not have as easy a snap in defeating him as some thought.

After many false attempts the horses were sent off at a good start, and Faro immediately took the lead. He trotted the entire mile without a skip and panned under wire, without being pressed, in 2:37 1/2. Black Cloud second, and Wilks third. The second and third heats were also won without any effort on Faro's part in 2:38 and 2:41. Black Cloud distanced to his admirers that he could beat Wilks any day in the week.

In the running race, 1/2 mile heats, B. F. Karriek's Beecher, A. M. Pryor's Bob Ingersoll, and C. Barcia's Leadville took part. Bob Ingersoll was the favorite with Leadville and Beecher selling for even money. The horses were sent off well bunched. They came around the first turn, running well, Leadville leading Beecher, who was several yards in advance of Bob Ingersoll. The positions of the horses were not changed during the balance of the race, Leadville winning in 1:21. Bob Ingersoll showed up lame after the heat, his front left foot having been badly wrenched and strained at one of the sharp turns in the track by striking soft ground. He was injured at about the same place in the track and the same leg at the races last year, and it is now feared that the present break down will retire him permanently from the course. The next heat was also won by Leadville in 1:22 1/2. Beecher reaching the distance flag as it was being lowered on him.

With those races the successful spring meeting of the association closed. Yesterday afternoon a special race for \$200 a side between C. Barcia's Crimp and Melvin's Woolly, an El Paso horse, took place. The latter, fresh from a recent victory at Magdalena, where he defeated Maggie Garner, was heavily backed by "those in the swim"—those who had witnessed his great performance in a special race at El Paso last December. A good start was obtained, and the race was Woolly's from the beginning, although Crimp showed great speed and pushed hard to gain a lead, but it was of no avail. The race was only one quarter mile dash.

The United States immigration laws ought to require every foreigner who comes to this country with the intention of remaining or engaging in business to sign a paper renouncing allegiance to any foreign power and declaring his intention to become an American citizen.

IT PAYS

To be cautious in the choice of medicines. Many are injured by trying experiments with compounds purporting to